

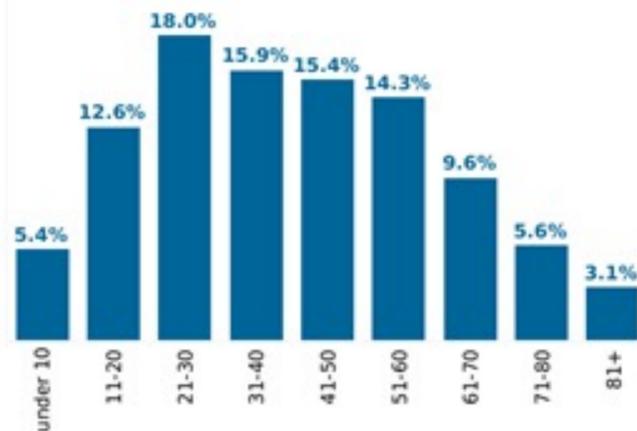
Characterization of Negative Outcomes in Pediatric Acute Respiratory Infection

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INTRODUCTION

- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) cause lower respiratory infection in children (<18 y/o).
- There is a higher burden on children with chronic medical conditions.
- RSV typically has a seasonal pattern of infection that was disrupted by SARS-CoV-2.

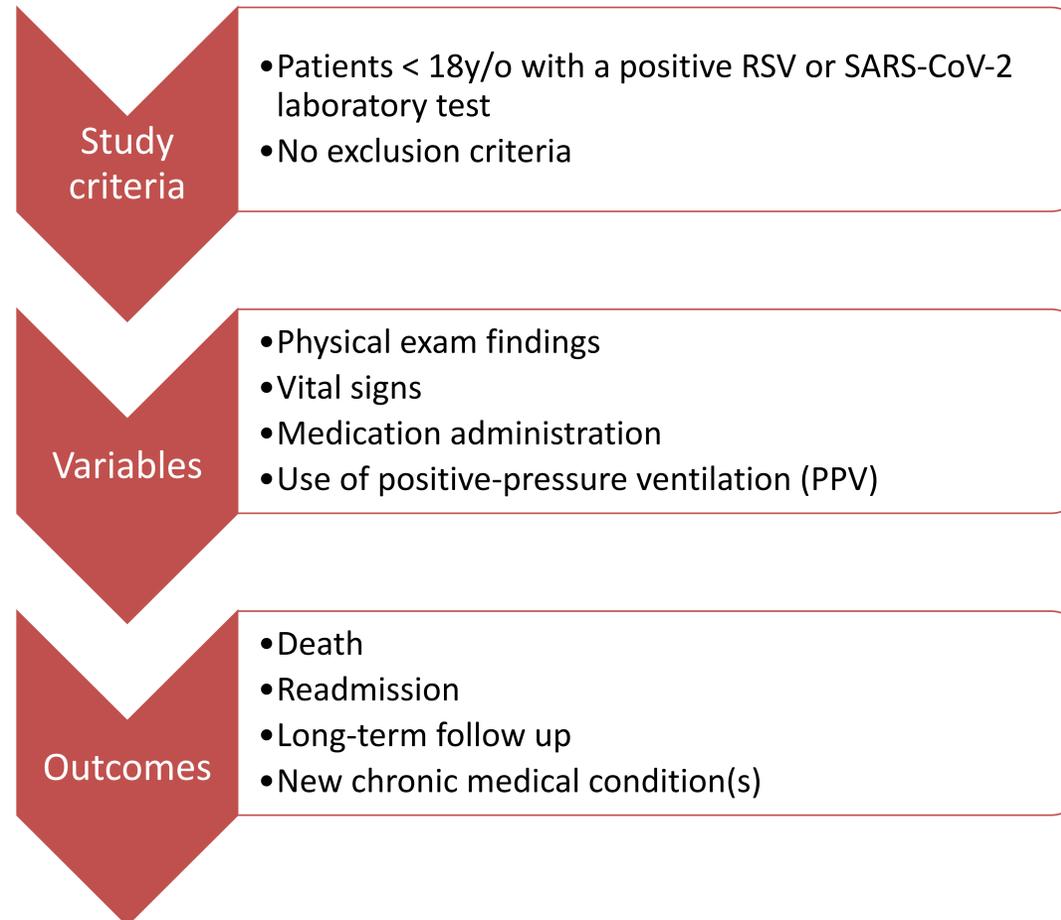


Greenville County SARS-CoV-2 Cases by Age (nearly 20% were in patients <21)
From DHEC County-Level COVID surveillance

HYPOTHESIS

The current study hypothesizes that patients with higher levels of intervention during hospitalization will be associated with more negative outcomes.

METHODS



FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Understanding how severe cases of RSV and SARS-CoV-2 progress in pediatric patients can increase the knowledge of the health care team.
- Through chart review of severe cases, additional risk factors may be identified.
- Describing clinical care of acute respiratory infection can aid in planning for future respiratory disease outbreaks.

Clinical variables

Physical examination findings

Vital signs (oxygen saturation, respiratory rate, etc)

Medication administration

Use of positive pressure ventilation (PPV)

Hospitalization

Length of stay in hospital

Amount of supplemental oxygen

REFERENCES

<https://scdhec.gov/covid19/south-carolina-county-level-data-covid-19>

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